THOMAS A. EDISON
CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL

EDISON
1928

EDISON
1928

Edwin Trial Shell

William S. Nawrocki
11401 South Lothair
Chicago, IL 60643
Tele: 312-445-8920

MEDAL OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HE ILLUMINATED THE PATH OF PROGRESS BY HIS INVENTIONS

Trial Shell - Edison

William S. Nawrocki
11401 South Lothair
Chicago, IL 60643
Tele: 312-445-8920

SCULPTOR DATA CARD

Sculptor John R. Sinnock (Card #2)

Studio c/o United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa. Tel.

Residence 2022 Spring Garden St. Philadelphia, Pa. Tel.

Other Addresses

~~Past Record or References~~ Arch. League Exh. see below

Usual Fee

DATE	NAME OR DESCRIP. OF DESIGN	MEDALS NUMBER	MEDALS GAUG	MEDALS SIZE	MODELS	DIES	PLASTER MOLDS	GALVANO MOLDS	REDUCTIONS	BRONZE CASTS FOR DIES
1930	Louis Gerstley Kaufman Award		5	3 3/16		1700	X46		L14	~~R-776~~
	Edward A. Scarsdale Co. 50th Anniv.		5	3 3/4		1713	1145			D-877 R-905
	Ramsay MacDonald		5	2 1/2		1827	213			381
	Golfer - U.S. Rubber Co.		12	1 1/4		1524	1154			668
	Rayner Fund Embossing Die				#9 10 1/2"		247			891
	Maurice Levi Testimonial Dinner		5	3 3/16 2 17/32		1220	252			L13 ~~R-927~~
	Boyd Medal - Pa. Hort. Soc.			2"		1602	10			D-927 R-928
	Long Island R.R.			3 1/16 x 5/8		1219				
	Foot Richard Club Buttons				master pattern				#18	
1931	Metter Item Tablet									
	Johnestaple Medal			3"		1811	216			

Remarks: Jansenn plag. Chas. Dickens - Spec. Congressional medal.

Edison - Ogden Mills - A. Mellon - Madison Grant

2-LIBRARY BUREAU DIV., REMINGTON RAND, INC. 292—13360

Engraver at the Paris Mint, engraving a die. Note the various tools used in the manufacture of a die.

1856 Die Proof in silver from the Master Dies. Marriage medal of Friedrich Grossherzogh V. Baden and Luise Prins V. Preussen by G. F. S. Brentzatt.

8/82 Boston C

EDISON
1928

MEDAL·OF
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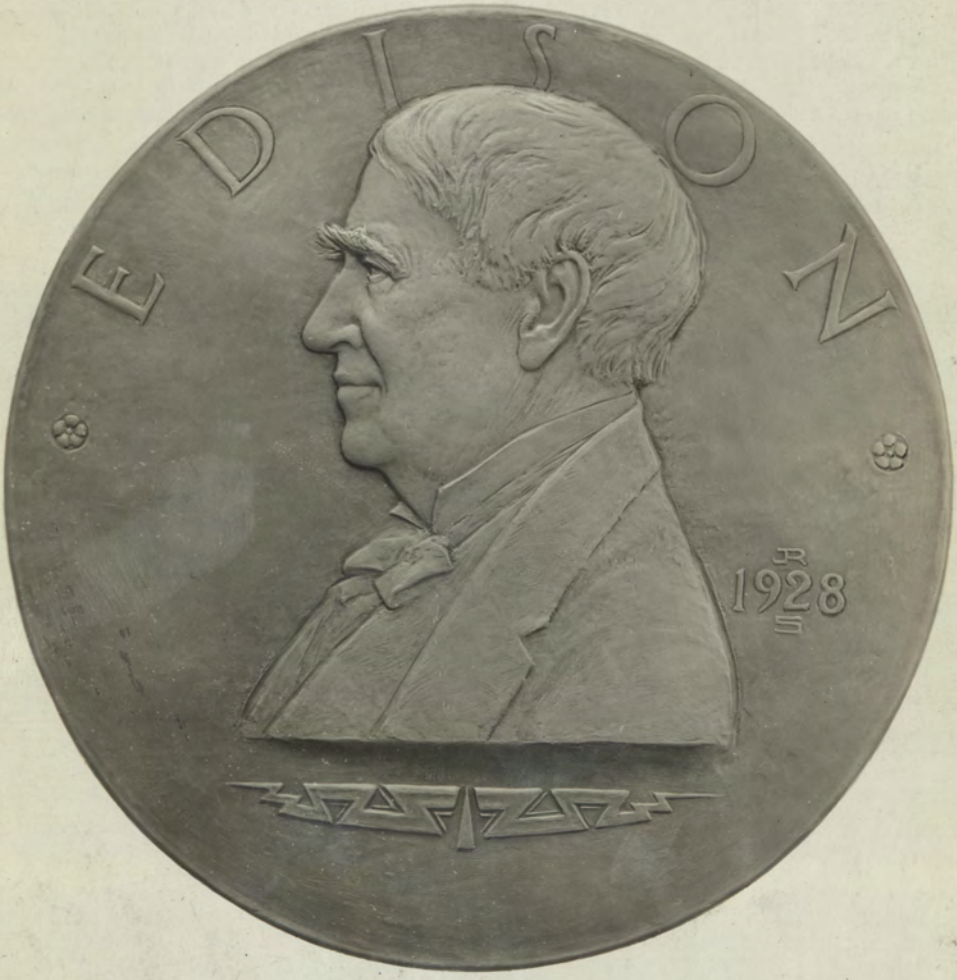
HE·ILLUMINATED·THE·PATH·OF·PROGRESS
BY·HIS·INVENTIONS


EDISON
1928

Reverse - Congressional
Medal of Honor
1928

John R. Sinnock, Sculptor
2022 Sp. Garden St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Obverse - Congressional Medal
of Honor

John R. Sunnock 2022 Sp.
Garden St.
Phila. Pa.

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO MR. EDISON.

A Congressional gold medal, in commemoration of what Thomas A. Edison has done "in illuminating the path of progress," was presented to the Wizard of Menlo Park October 20 by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

In his response Mr. Edison recalled how more than fifty years ago he stood before a flimsy little machine of his own invention, recited "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and heard the inanimate machine repeat his words, the world's first phonographic reproduction.

The designs were prepared by John R. Sinnock, engraver and medalist at the Philadelphia Mint, who recently completed the work on the medal, which is struck in gold.

Mr. Sinnock's design, submitted in a competition conducted last summer, was adjudged the winner and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts in Washington.

This medal for Mr. Edison was authorized by an act of Congress last spring. After Congress adjourned it was found that no money had been appropriated for the medal. The Chamber of Commerce of the Oranges and Maplewood, N. J., came to the rescue and offered to advance the $1000 necessary to prepare the dies and strike the medal, and the offer was accepted by the Government. It is expected that the money will be appropriated at the next session of Congress and returned to those who advanced it.

In printing the new small-size paper money the Government will save each year, it is estimated, $787,000, which represents the difference in cost between 1562 and 1125 tons of paper and 1625 and 1166 tons of ink.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for October 1, 1928.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.
Editor, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Managing Editor, None.
Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.
President, Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.
First Vice-President, Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice-President, L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.
General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.
Board of Governors, Farran Zerbe, Chairman, Tyrone, Pa.; Moritz Wormser, New York, N. Y.; H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.; William F. Sunday, Rochester, N. Y.; F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1928.

E. K. EDWARDS, Notary Public.

(My commission expires May 6, 1929.)

Paper unknown
Oct. 20, 1928

1984.166.348

speak there.

EDISON TO GET MEDAL TONIGHT

Coolidge Opens Program Honoring Inventor on Radio at 9.

(Continued from First Page)

after which Mr. Edison will give a brief response.

An attempt is to be made to broadcast the rendition of Mr. Edison's first phonograph record, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," as played on the first machine he built. The machine is being returned to Mr. Edison by the British government. Presentation of the machine will be made by Ronald Campbell, charge d'affaires of the British embassy.

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University will also speak. The United States Navy Band, broadcasting from Washington, will complete the program.

The gold medal was authorized by Congress in commemoration of Edison's achievements "in illuminating the path of progress through the development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century."

Her Yell for Police

THOMAS A. EDISON

EDISON TO GET MEDAL TONIGHT FROM CONGRESS

Coolidge Opens Program Honoring Inventor on Radio at 9.

The Congressional gold medal will be presented to Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory in West Orange tonight with ceremonies that will be broadcast over WEAF and an nationwide hookup of radio stations. President Coolidge will open the program at 9 P. M., Eastern standard time, with an address from the White House, and at the conclusion of his address the broadcast will be shifted to the laboratory here.

The medal is to be presented by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon,

(Please Turn to Page 2, Column 4)

Evening Philadelphia Ledger
Oct. 5, 1928

Evl. Pub. Ledger
Oct. 5 1928

1984.166.347

MEDAL FOR EDISON FINISHED AT MINT

Congressional Honor Will Be Presented to Inventor With Address by Coolidge on Oct. 20

John R. Sinnock, engraver and medalist at the United States Mint, 16th and Spring Garden streets, has finished work on the Congressional Gold Medal to be presented to Thomas A. Edison on October 20 in commemoration of the progress he effected through his inventions and their application in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J.

Mr. Sinnock is awaiting final approval by Secretary Mellon, who will make the presentation. Mr. Mellon was authorized by Congress last May to have the medal struck off.

Mr. Sinnock's design, submitted in a competition conducted last summer, was adjudged the winner and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts in Washington. A brief address by President Coolidge will be broadcast at the presentation.

Mr. Sinnock was graduated from the School of Industrial Art in 1915, winning a scholarship to study in Rome. His murals are to be seen in a number of schools in Philadelphia. For ten years he was an instructor at the School of Industrial Art.

Among the medals he has designed and engraved are the Joseph Leidy Medal, awarded by the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Binney and Farr Medals.

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English Architect Urges Plar Phila.'s Future Growth By avoiding overconcentr

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URGES DECENTRALIZATIO'

English Architect Urges Plar
Phila.'s Future Growth
By avoiding overconcentr

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The Sunday Call
Newark, N.J.

NDAY CALL

Newark Sunday Call

Today—Fair and
fresh northwest
diminishing.

OCTOBER 21, 1928. X EIGHT C

GED INVENTOR PAID HIGHEST HONOR IN NATION'S POWER

Thomas A. Edison and the Congressional Medal of Honor presented to him at his West Orange laboratory last night by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

1984.166.349

THE VIVID REC

A Chart To

"He Illuminated the Path of Progress by His Inventions." The Reverse Side of the Edison Medal.

WHAT follows is the chart of one of the most fruitful of American lives. It is the record of the notable events and achievements in the life of Thomas Alva Edison, prepared for the Edison Pioneers by William H. Meadowcroft and published in the program for the celebration at the Edison Laboratory at West Orange last Saturday, when the Congressional Medal for Scientific Achievement was presented to Mr. Edison by Secretary Mellon. The occasion was also marked by a radio address by Mr. Coolidge, in which the President praised him as representing "the finest traditions of our citizenry" and sent him this message:

"Noble, kindly servant of the United States and benefactor of mankind, may you long be spared to pursue your work

13 Cartridge-loading machine who will [illegible] lings.
14 Sailing-[illegible]
15 Smudging [illegible]an, Ohio.
16 Obstructing [illegible]ch.
nets.
17 Underwater [illegible]tory in
18 High-speed searchlights. "candy
19 Water-penetr[illegible] Grand

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1868 Entered office of Western Union in Boston as operator. Later, resigned to experiment on duplex system of telegraphy, and went into private telegraph line business.

1868 Made his first patented invention, electrical vote recorder. Application for patent signed on Oct. 11, 1868.

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1869 Went into partnership with Franklin L. Pope as electrical engineer. Improved stock tickers and made new inventions, among which was the "Universal" stock ticker, also the Unison Device.

1870 Received first money for inventions, $40,000. Opened manufacturing shop in Newark, where he

A Picture of Mr. Edison

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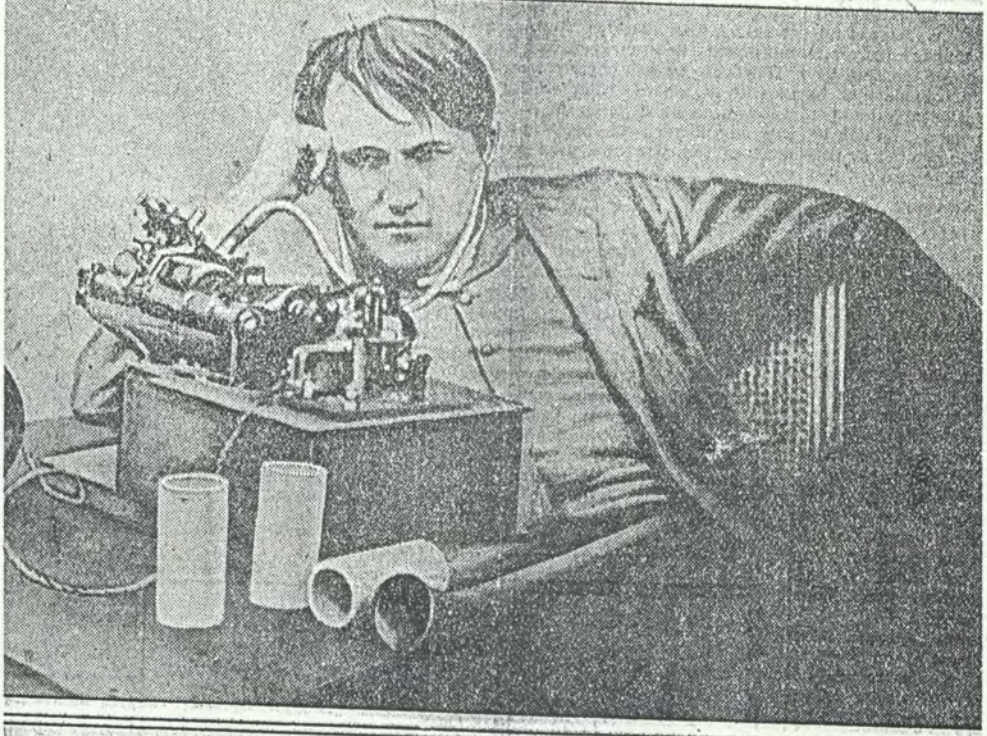
THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1928.

ORD OF EDISON'S

t of the Notable Achievements of the Whom Congress Has Just Paid Tribu



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stations. Installed on Lehigh Valley Railroad in 1887, and used several years. Same principle capable of use at sea.

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1887 to 1890 Invented improvements on present type of cylinder phonograph. In these four years took out over eighty patents on these improvements, and also established a very extensive commercial business in the manufacture and sale of phonographs and records, including dictating machine, shavable record and shaving machine.

1891 Made a number of inventions relating to electric railway.

1891 Invented the motion picture camera. By the invention of this mechanism, with the continuous tape-like film originated by Easterating dictating machines on all lighting circuits.

1910 to 1914 Worked on improved disk phonograph. This work resulted in the production of an instrument and records which reproduce vocal and instrumental music with absolute fidelity and sweetness. Improvements in recording have been made, and all overtones are reproduced. The diamond point reproducer and indestructible records are important inventions, and on the whole, Edison's disk phonograph commenced a new era in phonographs.

1912 Introduced the kinetophone or talking motion picture, after spending much time in its development during a number of years past. He foreshadowed the production of this combined device in 1887.

made his synthetic The European war enormous demand were uncertain. erect his own benz first looked up all on erection and ope zol absorbing plar made engineering type of plant that c ly installed. Experi perfected it in his arranged with tw plants to put in his The first at the Company's plant a Pa., installed and eration in forty-fiv second at the plant ward Iron Compan ward, Ala., comple days. Ordinarily, it nine months to ins

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FRUITFUL LIFE

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The Face of the Gold Medal Awarded by Congress to Thomas Alva Edison for His Services to Humanity.

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1 Locating position of guns by sound-ranging.
2 Detecting submarines by sound from moving vessels.
3 Detecting on moving vessels the discharge of torpedoes by submarines.
4 Quick turning of ships.
5 Strategic plans for saving cargo boats from submarines.
6 Collision mats.
7 Taking merchant-ships out of mined harbors.
8 Oleum cloud shells.
9 Camouflaging ships and burning anthracite.
10 More power for torpedoes.
11 Coast patrol by submarine buoys.
12 Destroying periscopes with machine guns.
13 Cartridge for taking soundings.
14 Sailing-lights for convoys.
15 Smudging skyline.
16 Obstructing torpedoes with nets.
17 Underwater searchlight.
18 High-speed signaling with searchlights.
19 Water-penetrating projectile.

business in charge of his officials for the two years he was so engaged. After the armistice he returned to his plant at Orange, N. J., and resumed the direction of his affairs. In these years he performed a prodigious amount of work in reorganizing his plant, experimenting on new devices, processes and improvements, and perfecting many technical processes and mechanisms, including the electric control of Executive Model Ediphone, and other important developments. Since the beginning of 1919 he has filed forty-four applications for patents and forty patents have been issued to him in that period. Altogether about 1,150 patents have been issued to him.

Looking for Rubber Sources.

1927 and 1928—During the past two years Mr. Edison has devoted a great deal of his time to investigating and experiments looking toward the production of rubber from plants, bushes, shrubs, &c.,

1984.166.350
(3) of 3

KEYSTONE VIEW COMPANY, Inc.

OF NEW YORK

PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

B. LLOYD SINGLEY, President

H. W. SIERICHS, Vice-President and Gen'l Mgr.

E. P. VAN LOON, Sec'y and Treas.

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TELEPHONE { CHELSEA 1869 / CHELSEA 6036

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Cleveland Plain Dealer
Greek National Herald
Saturday Evening Post
International Syndicate
St. Louis Post Dispatch
Popular Science Monthly
Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia Public Ledger
New York Tribune-Herald
New York Telegram & Evening Mail

Oct. 6th
1928.

Mr. John R. Sinnock
2022 Spring Garden St.
Phila.
Pa.

Dear Sir:

We would appreciate it greatly if you would send us for publication an uncopyrighted photograph of yourself. We would also appreciate a photograph of the medal to be presented to Thos. A. Edison.

Thanking you in advance for this courtesy, we are,

Yours very truly,

KEYSTONE VIEW CO. INC. OF N.Y.

E. P. Van Loon

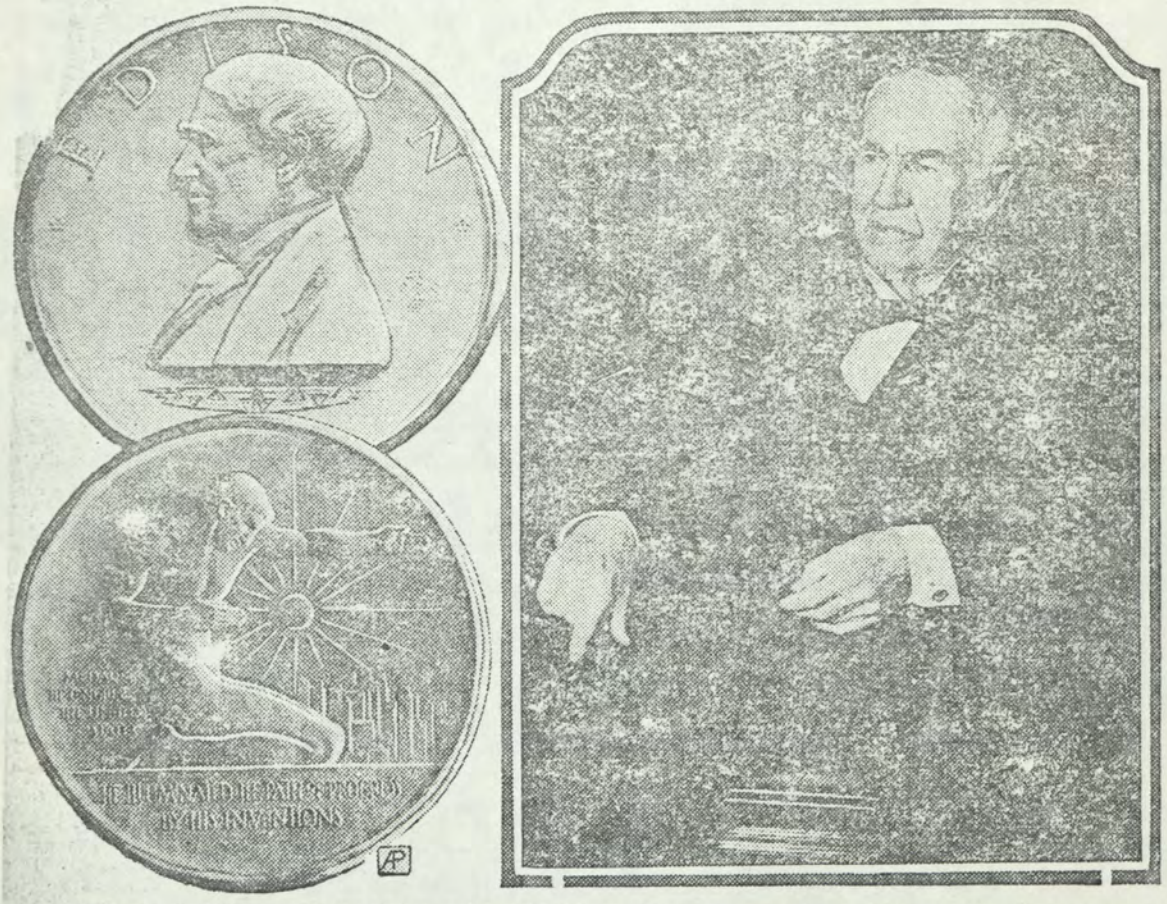
EPV/el

NDAY CALL

Today—Fair and
fresh northwest
diminishing.

, OCTOBER 21, 1928. X EIGHT C

GED INVENTOR PAID HIGHEST HONOR IN NATION'S POWER

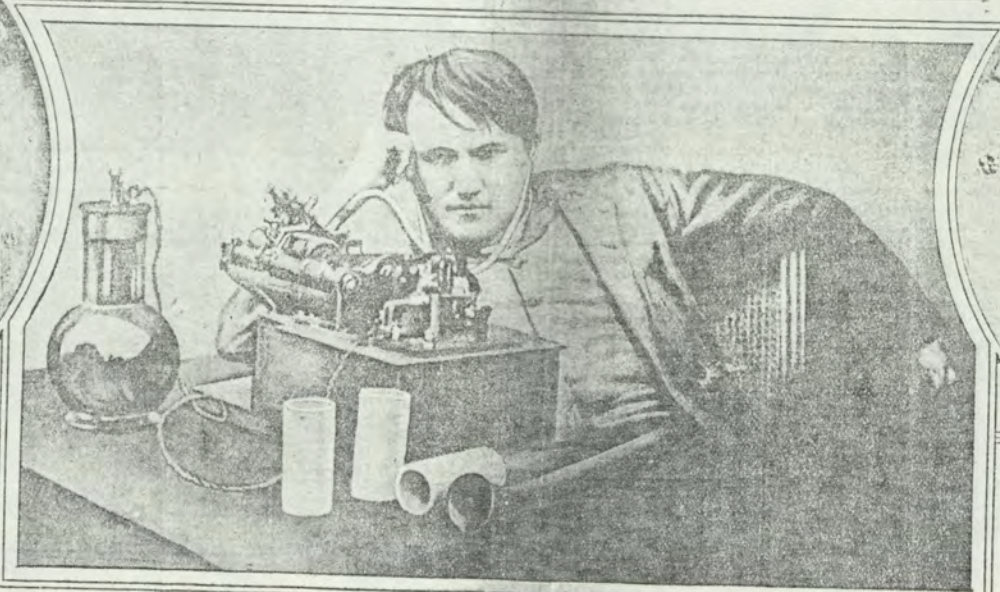


Thomas A. Edison and the Congressional Medal of Honor presented to him at his West Orange laboratory last night by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

THE VIVID RECORD OF EDISON'S FRUITFUL LIFE

A Chart of the Notable Achievements of the Man To Whom Congress Has Just Paid Tribute

"He Illuminated the Path of Progress by His Inventions." The Reverse Side of the Edison Medal.



A Picture of Mr. Edison at the Close of Five Days and Nights of Continuous Work in Perfecting the Wax-Cylinder Phonograph June 16, 1888.

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Noble, kindly servant of the United States and benefactor of mankind, [illegible] you long be spared to enjoy the fruits of your work [illegible] who will follow in your path.

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1870 Received first money for inventions, $40,000. Opened manufacturing shop in [illegible]

The Incandescent Lamp.

1878 First half of year improving the phonograph. In Summer went with astronomical party to Rawlins, Wyo., to test his microtasimeter during a transit of Venus. On returning commenced investigation of electric light problem.

1878 In a prophetic article in the North American Review he foreshadowed ten prominent uses for the phonograph—all since accomphone transmitter, which made telephony a commercial art. This invention included the microphone, which makes radio possible.

1877 Invented the phonograph. Patent was issued by United States Patent Office within two months after application, without a single reference.

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1 Locating position of guns by sound-ranging.
2 Detecting submarines by sound from moving vessels.
3 Detecting on moving vessels the discharge of torpedoes by submarines.
4 Quick turning of ships.
5 Strategic plans for saving cargo boats from submarines.
6 Collision mats.
7 Taking merchant-ships out of mined harbors.
8 Oleum cloud shells.
9 Camouflaging ships and burning anthracite.
10 More power for torpedoes.
11 Coast patrol by submarine buoys.
12 Destroying periscopes with machine guns.
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Edison
now used
Railway
rains Edison
as a "newsie."),
ted and published a news-
r, "The Weekly Herald," on
train. The first newspaper
er printed on a moving train.
aved from death young son of
U. Mackensie, station agent at
Mount Clemens, Mich. In grati-
de, the father taught Edison
legraphy.
Put up a telegraph line from
ort Huron railway station to vil-
and worked in local office.
lest position as regular tele-
aph operator on Grand Trunk
ailway, at Stratford Junction,
nada.
to 1868 Spent nearly five ardu-

Work on Typewriters.

1871 Assisted Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter, to make the first successful working model.

1872 to 1876 Worked on and completed many inventions, including motograph, automatic telegraph systems, duplex, quadruplex, sextuplex and multiplex telegraph systems; also paraffin paper, carbon rheostat, microtasimeter, &c. His invention of the quadruplex system of telegraphy was a great development in the art and saved the investment of millions of dollars in wires.

1875 Discovered previously unknown and unique electric phenomena, which he called "Etheric Force." Twelve years afterward these phenomena were recognized as due to electric waves in free space, and became the foundation of wireless telegraphy.

1876 Moved from Newark to laboratory at Menlo Park, N. J.

1876 to 1877 Invented the carbon telephone—was paid $2,000 a year. For the "overhead" of Congress, and the executive departments under the Cabinet officers named, the appropriation was $6,552 for the year. This included rent on some buildings, stationery, printing of certain books and "firewood for fuel."

As for the military, Uncle Sam provided $166 monthly for one Major General, $104 monthly for each of four Brigadier Generals and $55 monthly for each of two Majors—one of artillery and the other of dragoons. Fourteen Captains drew $40 a month each. The standing army of the United States, consisting of 1,016 men, received $3 a month per soldier.

The Treasurer of the Republic in those days must have been much barried in paying off small as well as great bills. One day, it is noted by his report in the audit of his office by Congress, he not only drew a $1,000 warrant for Tobias Lear, private secretary to Mr. Washington, as a fortnight's Presidential pay, but also settled for $13.84 worth of wood "for the household of the late President of the Senate," and let Secretary of State T. Jefferson have $302.75 to meet the expenses of a French interpreter. On another date Mr. Meredith recorded issuing a warrant to "John Jay for his salary as Chief Justice of the United States to 30th September, $54.79."

Claims for war pensions had to be met and settled by Uncle Sam from the very beginning of his establishing national housekeeping. However, the amounts paid were quite as small as though the soldier had instead been a Federal jurist, Territorial Governor or diplomat.

E WAGES UNCLE SAM PAID IN REPUBLIC'S EARLY DAYS

inet Officers in 1793 Got $3,500 Yearly and Brigadier Generals $104 Monthly

LE SAM was poor when he arted out in life and he found necessary to economize. For his was in the position known ually to householders and individuals of today—"with ing going out and nothing in." Possibly it was this affairs that caused him to modest salaries at the start ublic servants who carried on ess. They were not much when Federal affairs became established, and they are even in these days when our ment is the richest in the and less prosperous peoples more generously compensat- officials.

Washington was, of rich man, so his salary of annually need not awaken ction. The Vice President $5,000, the Chief Justice d five Associate Judges Even these figures appear adequate when compared others on the list. For sixteen district Federal in each State—drew com- on a sliding scale begin- a year and rising in two for the districts of Vir- outh Carolina, to $1,800 ttorney General's allow- 00 annually.

er of the House was re- $12 a day for actual 119 days' work thus af- otal pay of $1,428. Mem- ess drew $6 a day for th of time. Cabinet a little better. The State and Treasury each annually, the getting $500 less the Western Terri-

Work on Batteries.

1900 to 1910 This period covers the work resulting in the invention of the Edison Alkaline Storage Battery, and its commercial introduction. Today, the Edison Battery is used in nearly two-thirds of all battery motivated units operated in the United States.

1900 to 1909 During these years Edison established a Portland cement mill. He made many important inventions relating to the method and processes in the production of Portland cement. Some of these, such as the long kiln, are of great importance to the industry in general.

1902 Worked on improvements in the Edison Primary Battery.

1903 Made important inventions relating to phonograph cylinders.

1905 Introduced new dictating machine, which enabled the dictator to hear repetitions and make paper scale corrections.

1907 Introduced the first time the Universal electric motor for operating reproduce motion pictures as we have them at this day.

1891 to 1900 These years were spent on the great iron ore concentrating enterprise, in which Edison did some of his most brilliant engineering work. He made many important inventions during this period, among which were those covering the giant rolls for breaking large masses of rock, and the three-high rolls for fine crushing.

His Lamp Factory.

1881 Established first commercial incandescent lamp factory at Harrison, N. J. Organized and established shops for the manufacture of dynamos, underground conductors, sockets, switches, fixtures, meters, &c.

1880 to 1882 Invented and installed first life-sized electric railway for freight and passengers at Menlo Park, N. J.

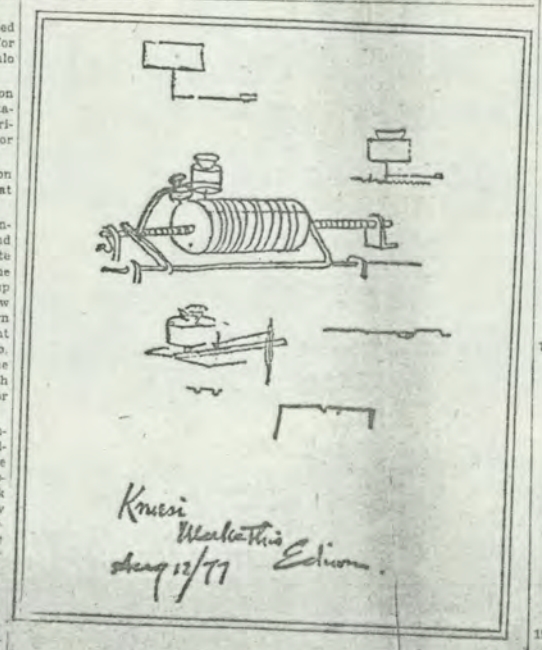
1882 Sept. 4. Commercial operation of first commercial central station in New York City for distribution of electric current for light, power and heat.

1883 First three-wire central station for electric lighting installed at Sunbury, Pa.

1883 Discovered a previously unknown phenomenon. He found that an independent wire or plate placed between the legs of the filament of an incandescent lamp acted as a valve to control flow of current. This became known as the "Edison effect." Patent was issued to him in 1883, No. 307,031. This discovery covers the foundation principle on which every modern radio lamp (or tube) is based.

1880 to 1887 Strenuous years of invention and endeavor in extending, improving and exploiting the electric light, heat and power systems. During these years he took out upwards of 300 patents, many of them of fundamental importance, such, for instance, as that covering the feeder system, and that covering the three-wire system.

1881 to 1887 Invented system of wireless telegraphy (by induction) to and from trains in motion, or between moving trains and railway



The Birth of the Phonograph.

1913 Introduced automatic correction device for dictators.

1914 Edison, being the largest individual user of carbolic acid in the United States (for making phonograph records), found himself in danger of being compelled to close his factory by reason of the embargo placed on exportation by England and Germany, the sources of supply, carbolic acid being used in making explosives. Edison devised a plan for making carbolic acid synthetically, so gangs of men working twenty-four hours a day to build a plant, and on eighteenth day was making the acid. Within four weeks plant could turn out a ton a day.

Pre-War Activities.

1914 On the night of Dec. 9, Edison's great plant at West Orange, N. J., was the scene of a great conflagration. Early next morning gangs of men were at work clearing up the wreck. Hundreds more were added during the day and work was continued twenty-four hours a day. Within thirty-six hours after the fire Edison had given full orders for the complete rehabilitation of the plant.

1914 Invented the telescribe, combining the telephone and the dictating phonograph, thus permitting the recording of both sides of telephone messages.

1915 Very early in the year Edison found he was in danger of being unable to obtain a continuous supply of benzol from which he were erected in Canada according to his plans, each being completed and put in operation within sixty days. All these plants came into successful commercial operation, producing benzol, toluol, solvent naptha, xylol and naphthaline for several years.

1915 About March, Edison conceived the idea of helping out the textile and rubber industries of America by making myrbane, aniline oil and aniline salt, which are always in great demand and which had been previously imported from Germany. He exhausted the literature on the subject, as usual, and then laid out the plant. By bringing great pressure to bear, and working day and night, he installed his plant in forty-five working days, commenced deliveries in June and was soon turning out over 4,000 pounds a day.

Aided the Fur Industry.

1915 The fur dyeing industry and other arts were suffering from a great scarcity of paraphenylendiamine, formerly imported from Germany. Edison also uses it in the manufacture of records for his Diamond Disk Phonograph; being unable to procure it, he experimented in his laboratory until he found a way to make it. Much pressure was brought to bear on him to supply some of the arts. He equipped a separate plant for this and ultimately manufactured over a ton a day, thus relieving a serious situation.

1915 The great scarcity of carbolic acid in America brought innumerable requests to Edison to sell some of his product. His first plant worked well, producing about 7,000 pounds a day. This however, was not nearly sufficient to supply the demand. He therefore projected and installed another plant with a capacity of about 7,000 pounds additional a day. As he devised improved processes for use in this larger plant there were a vast number of difficult problems to solve, but with old-time energy and dogged perseverance he overcame them all after many weeks of strenuous work.

Back to the Phonograph.

1916 Worked several months making important improvements in the manufacturing technique of disk phonograph records, and on studies of new methods and devices for recording. Worked on improved methods and processes for his chemical products; also worked out processes for making paramidophenol base and hydrochloride; benzidine base and sulphate and constructed new plants for their manufacture.

As President of the Naval Consulting Board did a large amount of work during the year, connected with question of national defense.

1917 and 1918 Worked all the year on special experiments on war problems for the United States Gov-

houette.
22 Steamship decoys.
23 Zigzagging.
24 Reducing rolling of warship.
25 Obtaining nitrogen from the air.
26 Stability of submerged submarines.
27 Hydrogen detector for submarines.
28 Induction balance for submarine detection.
29 Turbine head for projectile.
30 Protecting observers from smoke-stack gas.
31 Mining Zeebrugge harbor.
32 Blinding submarines and periscopes.
33 Mirror-reflection system for warships.
34 Device for lookout men.
35 Extinguishing fires in coal bunkers.
36 Telephone system on ships.
37 Extension ladder for spotting-top.
38 Preserving submarine and other guns from rust.
39 Freeing range-finder from spray.
40 Smudging periscopes.
41 Night glass.
42 Reacting shell.

1919 to 1926—In his zeal to serve the Government, Edison had left his [illegible] peaceful national emergencies.

It is exceedingly rare to find in one person the combination of a successful inventor and a good business man, but in the case of Mr. Edison the rule is proved by the exception. His success in the commercial world is well recognized, as he is the organizer and present head of the following important industries:

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., manufacturing and merchandising radio equipment, radio-phonograph combinations, phonographs, primary batteries, dictating machines, wood products of various kinds, electrical appliances, and a wide range of other products.

The Edison Storage Battery Company, manufacturing and merchandising heavy-duty alkaline storage batteries.

The Portland Cement Company, manufacturing and merchandising Portland cement.

In addition Mr. Edison is influential in many other commercial enterprises.

BRITISH CARIBBEAN ISLAND TO BE TOUCHED BY PROGRESS

Grand Cayman's New Motor Boat Is to Provide At Last Communication With Jamaica

THERE is within the British Empire a small island possession where for years revolutionary aspirations have been gradually growing until at last they have exploded in a final burst of action. In less pretentious words, Grand Cayman, Jamaica's little dependency, has built herself a motor-boat.

At a cost of $30,000 (a sum which is equal to the island's annual revenue), Grand Cayman has obtained regular and speedy communication with the parent island of Jamaica. The vessel, of 130 tons, not only carries passengers, cargo and mails from one island to the other, but even makes periodical journeys between Georgetown, her capital, and Tampa in Florida. Thus is an end made to a state of affairs which has existed since 1740, when the first settlers were granted provisional patents which have long since lapsed, leaving the land to be held chiefly by small settlers by right of tenure.

Formerly the only communication with Jamaica was by schooner, which made periodical but uncertain visits to the little dependency which has neither cable nor wireless communication with the outside world.

Now every three weeks (weather permitting) the little Cimboco sets out gaily to the music of her humming engines. When the wind is favorable she hoists a sail; when hurricanes threaten she beats a hasty retreat to port. Under favorable conditions the voyage takes two days; there are times, however, when conditions are not favorable.

Recently a judge and opposing counsel were imported from Jamaica to try an important commercial case; they traveled to the island in perfect amity and fine weather, they returned in a real Caribbean gale, all of them, together with an expert medical witness, very sorry for themselves and each other, the victorious counsel in no frame of mind to plume himself on his victory.

The inhabitants of the island are scarcely conscious of the strangeness of their life. They play tennis, bathe in the startling blue of the Caribbean waters, dance, and even drive their cars over the scanty roads with no due appreciation of the problems they are presenting to the outside world.

So, for months at a time the women and children are left behind, to tend their land, with its oranges and naseberries and mangoes, its yams and cocos; or to make straw rope from palm thatch, practically the only industry beside boat-building and turtle-fishing. If a hurricane should come, as it very well might, it would probably be weeks before Jamaica would hear of it. And it is during this dangerous hurricane season that the men-folk are 300 miles and more away from home, leaving the women to their own devices and to such protection and assistance as the Commissioner can give them.

The Cimboco, that triumphant proof of Cayman's broad and liberal outlook, was built locally. The engine was imported in half a hundred parts, and—probably by the system of trial and error—put together by an island boat-builder. It was bought and is operated by a company, subsidized by the Jamaica Government, from which Cayman is now imploring radio communication.

Of Grand Cayman's 5,650 inhabitants, 3,560 are colored.